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Mid-Term Examination

Q No 1 (a)

Define the following term

(a) PLASTIC EQUILIBRIUM

A body of soil is said to be in state of plastic equilibrium-

If every part of soil is on the verge of failure is called plastic equilibrium.

(b) Angular Distortion:-

It is defined as

The ratio between the relative deflection between two points in a foundation and distance between them is called angular distortion.

c ULTIMATE BEARING CAPACITY

It is defined as

The gross pressure intensity at the base of foundation which would cause shear failure is called ultimate bearing capacity.

Poisson Ratio of Soil:-

It is defined as

Poisson Ratio (μ) is the negative of ratio of transversal strain to the axial strain in an elastic material which is subjected to an uniaxial stress.

Q No H 01

(b)

A 6m tall cantiliver wall retaining ~~with~~ the soil that has the following properties

- $c = 0$
- $\phi = 30^\circ$
- $\gamma = 19.8 \text{ kN/m}^3$

And the ground surface behind the wall is inclined at a slope of horizontal and 1 verticle. The wall has moved sufficiently to develop active condition.

Determine the total normal and shear force acting on the back of this wall using Rankine theory.

Given:

$$H = 6\text{m}, c = 0$$

$$d = 30^\circ, \gamma = 19.8 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\text{slope } H = 1, \gamma = 3$$

Required

$$\frac{N_a}{b} = ? \quad \frac{V_a}{b} = ?$$

Solution:

$$\frac{P_a}{b} = \frac{\gamma H^2 + k_a q}{2}$$

$$B = \tan^{-1} \beta = 1/3$$

$$B = \tan^{-1} (1/3)$$

$$B = 18^\circ$$

$$K_a = \frac{\cos B \times (\cos B - \sqrt{\cos^2 B - \cos^2 \phi})}{\cos B + \sqrt{\cos^2 B - \cos^2 \phi}}$$

$$= \cos(18) \times \frac{\cos 18 - \sqrt{\cos^2(18) - \cos^2(30)}}{\cos(18) + \sqrt{\cos^2(18) - \cos^2(30)}}$$

$$K_a = 0.3948$$

$$K_a = 0.395$$

$$P_a/b = \frac{19.2 \times (6)^2 \times 0.395}{2}$$

$$P_a/b = 136.512 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\frac{N_a}{b} = \frac{P_a}{b} \cos B$$

$$= 136.612 \times \cos(18)$$

$$= 129.83 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{a/b} &= \frac{P_a \sin B}{b} \\ &= 136.512 \times \sin(17) \\ &= 42.18 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Result :-

$$N_{a/b} = 129.83 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_{a/b} = 42.18 \text{ kN/m}$$

Question No #02

(a)

What is bearing capacity? Also write of factor affecting bearing capacity.

Answer

Bearing Capacity:

The engineering property of the soil due to which it resist the applied load.

Denoted by c_v .

In other words the internal strength of soil is called bearing capacity.

Factor effecting bearing Capacity:-

- 1- Relative Density of soil
- 2- Depth of footing
- 3- Breadth of footing
- 4- Unit weight of soil
- 5- water table.

Relative Density of Soil:-

More relative density of soil more will be its angle of friction. More will be N_q , N_c , N_r , with increase of this bearing capacity increases.

Depth of Footing:-

With the increase of depth of foundation the bearing capacity of soil will increase.

This increase will be more if soil is dense.

Breadth of Foundation:-

More the breadth of foundation more will be bearing capacity of soil.

UNIT WEIGHT OF SOIL:-

Bearing capacity of soil is directly proportional to unit weight of soil. The bearing capacity of soil increase with increase in unit.

Water Table:-

As water table come near surface bearing capacity decrease.

Q No 1102

(b)

What is the maximum safe load which can be supported by rectangular footing 2m-by-3m with factor of safety 3. The base of the footing is at 1.6m below the ground surface. The unit weight of soil is 18 kN/m^3 . The angle of shear resisting $\phi = 20^\circ$ ($N_c = 14.8$ $N_q = 6.48$, $N_r = 2.9$) unit cohesion $c_u = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$. Use Meyerhof analysis.

Given Data:-

$$L = 3 \text{ m}, B = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 1.6 \text{ m}$$

$$F.O.S = 3$$

$$\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\phi = 20^\circ$$

$$c_u = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Required

$$Q_s = ?$$

Solution:

$$q_{vu} = C N_c s_c d_c + q_v N_{qv} d_{qv} s_{qv} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \cdot B \cdot N_r \cdot d_r \cdot s_r$$

First for shape factor:

$$\alpha = (45 + \frac{0}{2}) = (45 + \frac{20}{2})$$

$$\alpha = 55^\circ$$

$$s_c = 1 + 0.2 (B/L) \tan^2 \alpha$$
$$= 1 + 0.2 (2/3) \tan^2 55^\circ$$

$$s_c = 1.27 = 1.3$$

$$s_{qv} = s_r = 1 + 0.1 (B/L) \tan^2 \alpha$$
$$= 1 + 0.1 (2/3) \tan^2 55^\circ$$

$$s_{qv} = s_r = 1.14$$

Depth factor

$$d_c = 1 + 0.2 (D/B) \tan \alpha$$
$$= 1 + 0.2 (1.6/2) \tan 55^\circ$$

$$d_c = 1.23$$

$$d_r = d_v = 1 + 0.1 \left(\frac{D}{B} \right) \tan \alpha$$

$$= 1 + 0.1 \left(\frac{1.6}{2} \right) \tan(5.5)$$

$$d_r = 1.11$$

$$q_{vu} = C \cdot N_c \cdot s_c \cdot d_c + q_u \cdot N_q \cdot d_q \cdot s_q + \frac{1}{2} \gamma B \cdot N_r \cdot d_r$$

$$= (20 \times 14.2 \times 1.3 \times 1.23) + (18 \times 1.6) + 6.4 \times 1.11 \times 1.14$$

$$+ (0.5 \times 20 \times 2 \times 2.9 \times 1.11 \times 1.14)$$

$$q_{vu} = 762 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_{vn-u} = q_{vu} - \bar{\delta}$$

$$= 762 - (18 \times 1.6) \quad \bar{\delta} = \gamma \times D$$

$$= 733.2 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_{vn-s} = \frac{q_{vn-u}}{F \cdot O \cdot S}$$

$$= \frac{733.2}{3}$$

$$= 244.4 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_{vs} = q_{vn-s} + \delta$$

$$= 244.4 + (1.6 \times 18)$$

$$q_{vs} = 273.2 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Total safe load on Rectangular Footing:

$$A \times q_s = (2 \times 3) \times (273.2)$$

$$= 1639.2 \text{ kN}$$

Question No 113 (a)

What is settlement? Explain types in detail?

Answer

SETTLEMENT:

When load is applied on the ground surface this will produce effective vertical stresses, due to these stresses effective vertical strain will be produced as a result of which the movement will occur in downward direction. This downward movement is called settlement.

Types of Settlement:

- i On the basis of movement of the structure it is divided into two types
- i) Total Settlement
 - ii) Differential Settlement.

Total Settlement:

It is also called uniform settlement. In this type of settlement each part of structure will settle equally.

In uniform settlement the failure of the structure is not much as considered as with differential settlement.

The total settlement mostly take place in the structure which are constructed on rigid footing.

Differential settlement:

Different settlement in different part of same structure is called differential settlement.

It cause more damage to structure.

Types of Differential settlement:

Two types we have

(1) Tilt

(2) Angular distortion.

Q No # 3

(b)

A Soil has compressive index $C_c = 0.31$

At a stress 130 kN/m^2 , the void ratio was 1.02 calculate.

- 1) The void ratio if the stress on the soil is increased to 170 kN/m^2 .
- 2) The total settlement of the stratum of 5 m thickness

Given:

$$C_c = 0.31$$

$$P_1 = 130 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$e_e = 1.02$$

$$P_2 = 170 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$H = 5 \text{ m}$$

Required:

void ratio, $e_1 = ?$

$S_c = ?$

Solution

As

$$C_c = \frac{\Delta e}{\log_{10}(P_2/P_1)}$$

(14)

$$C_c = \frac{e_0 - e_1}{\log_{10}(P_2/P_1)}$$

$$0.31 = \frac{1.02 - e_1}{\log_{10}(170/130)}$$

$$e_1 = 0.54$$

Now

$$S_c = \frac{H}{1+e_0} \times C_c \log_{10}(P_2/P_1)$$
$$= \frac{5}{1+1.02} \times 0.31 \log_{10}(170/130)$$

~~$$S_c = 1003$$~~

$$S_c = 1003.427$$

Result

$$e_1 = 0.54$$

$$S_c = 1003.427$$